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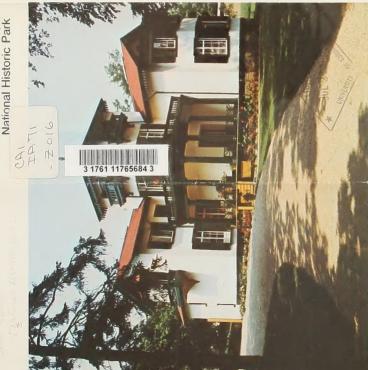






Bellevue





their own needs. In 1954 It was acquired by the Federal Government as a National Historic Site and restored to the period when occupied by its most famous tenant. Among the many Kingston buildings associated with Sir John, none is so distinctive or worthy of presorvation as Bellevue.

What to look for

Although Bellevue's most obvious importance is its association with Canada's first Prime Minister, the house also warrants attention on architectural grounds as one of the earliest and finest examples of the Italian villa in Canada.

The villa was one of the marks of alfluence in nineteenth century Canada, a large house set in landscaped grounds just beyond the outskirts of town. Here the man of affairs could enjoy the fruits of his enterprise in a quiet, semi-rural setting, without getting too far away from his place of business. Most Canadian villas were built by local craftsmen, using pattern books of designs then in favour in England; yet they were not merely slavish copies, for local building techniques and materials, and the whims of the builder.

In Bellevue the marks of the Italian style are the low-liched roofs with their wide eaves, the tower, and the heavy shutters against stuccode walls. Although apparently asymmetrical in plan, with several wings and different floor levels, the building, when viewed from the south-west, reveals a basic symmetry, with the two main wings set at right angles to the central tower. The profusion of small belacenies, and particularly the canopied one on the west face, gives Bellevue a peculiar, withinscial character, unlike most of the other old Kingston buildings.

Bellevue has been restored and furnished as It might have been when Macdonald live here. The house contains some pieces of Macdonald memorabilla, buil it is also intended to give some late of the home life of the rising middle class in mid-nineteenth century. Candon

The entrance hall (room 1) is the lower floor of the lower. Here, as elsewhere in the house, the woodwork provides an example of "graining". During the last century it was customary to paint common wood, such as pine, to represent costiler varieties – oak in this case. This almost lost art has been revived here at Bellevue.

The lirst door on the right opens into the drawing room or parlour (room 2). The largest room in the house, this parlour with its great fireplace and bay windows would have been reserved for entertaining guests. Sliding doors at the end of the room separate if from a small parlour or music room (room 3), which now contains a display dealing with some of the architectural history of the house. The walls separating this room from the hall and the next room are pierced to allow heat to circulate from the iron slove in the hall.

The next door on the right reveals a room turnished as a lady's bedroom (room 4). This may have been where the invalid isabella Macclonald spent most of her time at Bellevue. The wallpaper is similar to a piece of the original paper found in this room durling restoration. Wallpapers in the other rooms are reproductions of nineteenth century patterns such as might have been used in Bellevia.

Across the hall on the bedroom is the Across the hall on the bedroom is the dining room (room 5), placed as close as possible to the kitchen (room 6). The rear wing, which asts at a tower level the hit between the rest of the house, and is reached by a half-flight of stairs from the main hall, comprised the service area. In addition to the kitchen, with its bake oven and fireplace in cooking there is a painty (room 8) and the bedroom of the here is a painty (room 8) and the cook of the control of the storage of perishaelises. The value has a state of the storage of perishaelises. The value has the state of the front door and main stairway, in keeping with its function, the trim and detailing of the north wing are much simple stand the front door much stairs.

The upper floor of the rear wing, reache

originally given over to servants' quarters, linen storage, and a toilet. One room (14a) has been furnished as a servant's bedroom and another as a toilet; the rest of the wing is used for administrative purposes and is not open to the public.

Half a flight up from the landing is the upper half. The first room on the lett (room 11) has been restored as a nursery or child's bedroom. The room was heated by the ornate iron stove in the fireplace. Bellevue required stoves or fireplaces in each room, for the walls are solid limestone, stucced outside and plastered inside, and provide little insulation. The next room on the left (room 10) was used as a dressing room, probably for the large master bedroom

The lower room (room 12), three steps above the hall, is restored as a study, in a room such as this Macdonald may have spent his evenings doing legal work. To avoid congestion visitors are not allowed to climb to the upper tower (used perhaps as a reading room), but a convex mirror placed opposite the doorway gives a view of the curving stainway leading to this small room.

The final room on the second floor (room 13) was another bedroom, with a fireplace and/two windows, one leading to the canopied west batcony, and the other looking south over the balustraded porch roof. The room now contains a small museum display covering the highlights of the career of Sir John A. Macdonald.



National Historic Parks & Sites

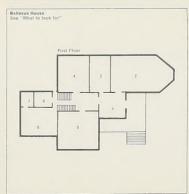
- Dawson City, (Yukon Territory) Centre of the Klondike Gold Rush. Palace Grand Theatre and riverboat S.S. Keno preserved as national historic sites.
- 2 Fort Rodd Hill, (British Columbia) Nineteenth century British coastal fortification with historic Fisgard Lighthouse nearby.
- Nancouver, (British Columbia) The schooner. St. Roch, first vessel to navigate the Northwest Passage from West to East; built in 1928 for the R.C.M.P.'s Arctic patrol service; exhibited at the Vancouver Maritime Museum.
- Fort Langley, (British Columbia) A partial recons-truction of palisaded Hudson's Bay Company post of 1850's.
- Batoche Rectory, (Saskatchewan) Headquarters of the Metis during the North West Rebellion of 1885 at Duck Lake.
- Fort Prince of Wales, (Maniloba) The most north-erly fortress on the North American conlinent built by the Hudson's Bay Company between 1733-1771. Opposite Churchill.
- Lower Fort Garry, (Manitoba) Stone fort built by the Hudson's Bay Company between 1831-1839. Located on west bank of Red River about 20 miles north of Winnipeg.
- Port Malden, (Ontario) At Amhersiburg, museum buildings, and earthworks of defence post first bu in 1797-1799, destroyed by the Americans, 1813, rebuilt 1819-1823. Woodside, (Ontario) At Kitchener, the boyhood home of William Lyon Mackenzie King, tenth prime minister of Canada.
- "Navy-Hall", (Onlarie) At Niagara-on-the-Lake, built in 1817 as commissarial store, Located on site of earlier naval compound, built 1775-1778; hence the traditional name "Navy Hall".

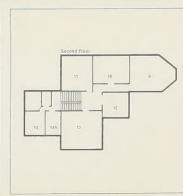
- 12 Fort George, (Ontario) At Nilagara-on-the-Lake, main fortification built 1797-1801; reconstructed 1937-1940 by Nilagara Parks Commission; declared National Historic Park, 1969.
- 13 Queenston Heights, (Onlario) Site of major American invasion, critical battle and American deleat during War of 1812. Monument to Major-General Isaac Brock killed during the repulse. (14) Bellevue House, (Ontario) At Kingston, home of the first prime minister of Canada, Sir John A.
- 15 Fort Wellington, (Ontario) At Prescott, defence post built between 1812-1814, with blockhouse dating from 1839, and museum.
- 16 Coteau-du-Lac, (Québec) Late 18th-century British military post and site of first canal on the St. Lawrence River at Coteau-du-Lac.
- 17 Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Birthplace, (Québec) House at St. Lin des Laurentides where Canada's seventh prime minister was probably born. 18 Fort Chambly, (Québec) Fort first built by French in 1665 was destroyed by fire and rebuilt between 1799-1711. It was occupied by the Americans and British. At Chambly, about 19 miles southeast of Montreat.
- 19 Fort Lannox, (Québec) On Ille-aux-Noix in the Richelleu River near St. Jean, an Island fort, first built by the French in 1759, rebuilt by the British, 1776-1782. The present fort dates from 1819-1829.
- 20 St. Andrews Blockhouse, (New Brunswick) At St. Andrews, only remaining delence-work of a sertes of blockhouses and batteries built by civilians against American privateers.
- 22 Fort Beauséjour, (New Brunswick) Site of major French fort in area, 1750-1755; captured by the British in 1755; defended against the Americans in 1776. Near Sackville.
- 24 Port Royal, (Nova Scotia) Restoration of "Habita-tion" or first fort built in 1605 by Champlain, DeMonts and Poulrincourt.
- 25 Fort Anne, (Nova Scolia) At Annapolla Royal, well-preserved earthworks of fort built by the French, 1995-1798, and enlarged by the Brillish, 1710-1750. The museum building is a reconstruc-tion of the Officer's Quarters built in 1797.

- 26 Grand Pré, (Nova Scotia) Evangeline Chapel and museum stand near the village where the prin-cipal events in the expulsion of the Acadians took place.
- 27 Halilax Citadel, (Nova Scolis) Nineleenth-century stone fortress, one of the largest in North America, contains three spacious museums relating to Canada's naval, military and provincial
- 20 Prince of Wales Martello Tower, (Nova Scotia) At Point Pleasant Park, Halifax, built by British between 1793-1798, Modified in 1852 to previously and paragraph of the Prince of the Prince of the galleries and paragraph at roof level. Tower is late remaining oxample of this style of 19th-century fortification in Nova Scotia. Several exist in Quebec and Ontario.
- 29 York Redoubt, (Nova Scotia) Begun in 1793 by the British to defend the port of Hailfax, it had a battery of eight 24-pouder guns. Remains of I foundations for 30-foot slone martello tower and other defence-works built since 1798 may be seen. Most structures date from the 1880's when defence were modernized.
- 30 Fortress of Louisbourg, (Nova Scotia) The French outpost on the Allantic coast built after 1713 Treaty of Urpecht. In 1720 work began on the defences and a sizeable town was built within its walls. Restoration of buildings and some defences reconstructed to the 18th-century period. About 20 miles south of Sydney.

- 33 Castle HIII, (Newfoundland) Ruins of harbour fortifications begun by the French at Placentia about 1662. Interpretation centre.







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